

## Untenospongins C, a New C<sub>21</sub> Furanoterpene from the Okinawan Marine Sponge *Hippospongia* Sp.

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A new C<sub>21</sub> furanoterpene, untenospongins C (**1**), has been isolated from the Okinawan marine sponge *Hippospongia* sp. and its structure was determined on the basis of the spectroscopic data and chemical evidence. The absolute configuration of untenospongins B (**2**) was established by an examination of the NMR data for the 2-methoxy-2-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid esters of **2**.

**Keywords** untenospongins C; *Hippospongia* sp.; sponge; furanoterpene; 2-methoxy-2-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid

Marine sponges of the genus *Hippospongia* are a rich source of bioactive compounds such as sesquiterpenoids<sup>1)</sup> and furanoterpenes.<sup>2)</sup> During our studies on bioactive substances from marine organisms,<sup>3)</sup> we investigated extracts of the Okinawan sponge *Hippospongia* sp. and isolated a new C<sub>21</sub> furanoterpene, named untenospongins C (**1**), together with a known related compound, untenospongins B (**2**).<sup>4)</sup> Hence we describe the isolation and structure elucidation of **1** and determination of the absolute configuration of **2**.

The sponge *Hippospongia* sp. was collected at Unten Harbor, Okinawa Island, and kept frozen until used. MeOH extract of the sponge was partitioned between EtOAc and H<sub>2</sub>O. The EtOAc-soluble fraction was subjected to silica gel column chromatography eluted with hexane–EtOAc (4:1) followed by preparative TLC (hexane–diethyl ether, 8:1) and reversed-phase HPLC (MeOH–H<sub>2</sub>O, 95:5) to afford untenospongins C (**1**, 0.001%, wet weight) together with untenospongins B (**2**, 0.03%).

The high resolution electron impact MS (HREIMS) data of untenospongins C (**1**) established the molecular formula, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (*m/z* 326.1910, M<sup>+</sup>, Δ+2.8 mmu), which was supported by the <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum showing 21 carbon signals. The IR spectrum of **1** indicated the presence of a ketone carbonyl group (ν<sub>max</sub> 1710 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of **1** showed the presence of an *E*-disubstituted double bond (δ<sub>H</sub> 6.21, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, δ<sub>H</sub> 5.86, dt, *J* = 15.6, 7.3 Hz) and one *E*-trisubstituted double bond (δ<sub>H</sub> 5.26, t, *J* = 6.6 Hz) bearing a methyl group (δ<sub>H</sub> 1.59, s; δ<sub>C</sub> 16.5, q). The <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra of **1** were similar to those

of untenospongins B (**2**), suggesting that **1** is a C<sub>21</sub> furanoterpene having two furan rings (δ<sub>H</sub> 6.27, 6.49, 7.21, and 7.34; δ<sub>C</sub> 107.6, 111.0, 124.3, 124.6, 138.9, 139.6, 142.7, and 143.3).<sup>5)</sup> The <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H correlation spectroscopy (COSY) spectrum of **1** revealed the presence of four segments, C-1 to C-4, C-5 to C-7, C-12 to C-17, and C-19 to C-21, which were also found in untenospongins B (**2**). The structural difference between compounds **1** and **2** was found in the C-8–C-11 segment. The methylene protons (δ<sub>H</sub> 2.42, H<sub>2</sub>-10) adjacent to a carbonyl group (δ<sub>C</sub> 209.2, C-11) were coupled to one methine proton (δ<sub>H</sub> 2.20, H-8) on carbon bearing a methyl group (δ<sub>H</sub> 0.92, H<sub>3</sub>-9) observed in **1** in place of signals due to an olefinic proton (δ<sub>H</sub> 5.23, H-10) and a vinyl methyl group (δ<sub>H</sub> 1.70, H<sub>3</sub>-9) in **2**.

Catalytic reduction of **1** with Pd–C under a hydrogen atmosphere afforded compound **3**, corresponding to a reductive product of the C-5 double bond of **1**. The optical rotation and other spectral data of **3** were completely consistent with those of dihydrofurospongins-2.<sup>6)</sup> So, the absolute configuration at C-8 of **1** was assigned as *S*, which is the same as that of dihydrofurospongins-2.<sup>6)</sup> Thus, the structure of untenospongins C was concluded to be **1**.

In order to determine the absolute configuration of untenospongins B (**2**), **2** was converted into the *S*- and *R*-2-methoxy-2-trifluoromethylphenylacetic acid (MTPA) esters (**4** and **5**, respectively). The values of Δδ [δ(*S*-MTPA ester)–δ(*R*-MTPA ester)] observed for H-5, H-6, H-7, H-10 were +0.02, +0.04, +0.04, and +0.14 ppm, while those observed for H-12, H-14, H-15, H-16 were –0.04, –0.09, –0.06, and –0.06 ppm, respectively (Fig. 1). These results suggested that the absolute configuration at C-11 of **2** is *S*.<sup>7)</sup>

Untenospongins C (**1**) is a new C<sub>21</sub> furanoterpene from the sponge *Hippospongia* sp. Such C<sub>21</sub> furanoterpenes have also been isolated from sponges of the genera *Spongia*<sup>8)</sup> and *Carteriospongia*.<sup>9)</sup> Untenospongins C (**1**) exhibited cytotoxicity against murine lymphoma L1210 cell *in vitro* with the IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.8 μg/ml.

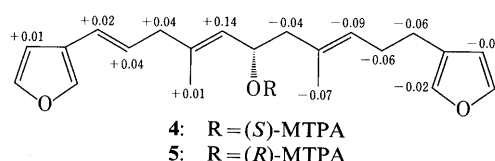
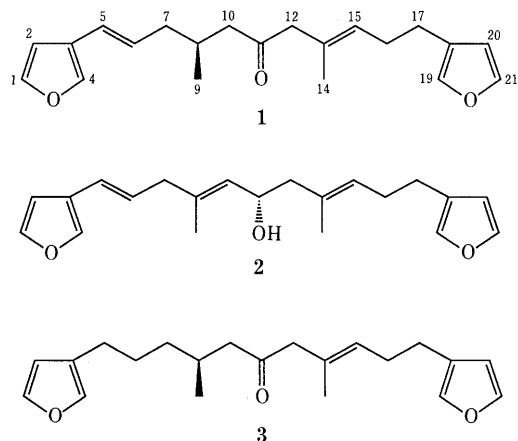


Fig. 1. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Chemical Shift Differences (Δδ) for MTPA Esters of Untenospongins B (**2**)

$$\Delta\delta (\text{ppm}) = \delta[(S)\text{-MTPA ester}] - \delta[(R)\text{-MTPA ester}]$$

## Experimental

**General Methods** Optical rotations were recorded on a JASCO DIP-370 digital polarimeter. UV and IR spectra were taken on a Shimadzu UV-220 spectrometer and a JASCO Report-100 infrared spectrometer, respectively.  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JMN GX-270 and EX-400 spectrometers in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The residual chloroform resonances at  $\delta_{\text{H}}$  7.26 and  $\delta_{\text{C}}$  77.1 were used as internal references for  $^1\text{H}$ - and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectra, respectively. EIMS were obtained on a JEOL JMS DX-303 spectrometer operating at 70 eV.

**Collection, Extraction, and Isolation** The sponge *Hippospongia* sp. was collected at Unten Harbor, Okinawa Island, and kept frozen until used. The sponge (0.9 kg, wet weight) was extracted with MeOH (1 l  $\times$  2) and then evaporated to give a residue (26.6 g). The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (400 ml  $\times$  3) and 1 M NaCl (400 ml). The ethyl acetate-soluble portion was evaporated under reduced pressure to give a residue (1.97 g), which was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (Wako gel C-300, Wako Pure Chemical, 2.3  $\times$  40 cm) with hexane-EtOAc [4:1 (800 ml)  $\rightarrow$  3:1 (300 ml)  $\rightarrow$  2:1 (300 ml)]. The fraction eluting from 120 to 140 ml was subjected to preparative TLC (Merck, Kiesel gel 60, F<sub>254</sub>) with hexane-diethyl ether (8:1  $\times$  2), followed by purification by reversed-phase HPLC (YMC-Pack AM-323 ODS, YMC Co., 10  $\times$  250 mm; flow rate, 2.5 ml/min; UV detection at 254 nm; MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O 95:5) to afford untenospongins C (1, 9.2 mg, 0.001% wet weight,  $t_{\text{R}}$  8.0 min). The fraction eluting at 210 to 290 ml from the first silica gel column was subjected to preparative TLC with hexane-EtOAc (5:1  $\times$  3) and preparative HPTLC with hexane-ethyl acetate (2:1), followed by Sep-Pak Silica (Waters) with hexane (10 ml) and then hexane-EtOAc (8:1) to give untenospongins B (2, 260 mg, 0.03%) in the latter fraction.

**Untenospongins C (1)** A colorless oil,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -9.3^\circ$  ( $c=1.0$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ). IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$ : 1710  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  nm ( $\epsilon$ ): 212 (23600), 222 (sh).  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 0.92 (3H, d,  $J=6.6$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-9), 1.59 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-14), 2.07 (2H, dt,  $J=11.7$ , 5.9 Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-7), 2.20 (1H, m, H-8), 2.22 (1H, dd,  $J=16.0$ , 7.1 Hz, H-10), 2.29 (2H, dt,  $J=7.3$ , 6.3 Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-16), 2.42 (1H, dd,  $J=16.0$ , 5.4 Hz, H-10), 2.46 (2H, t,  $J=7.3$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-17), 3.01 (2H, s, H<sub>2</sub>-12), 5.26 (1H, t,  $J=6.6$  Hz, H-15), 5.86 (1H, dt,  $J=15.6$ , 7.3 Hz, H-6), 6.21 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz, H-5), 6.27 (1H, s, H-20), 6.49 (1H, s, H-2), 7.21 (1H, s, H-19), 7.34 (3H, s, H-1, H-4 and H-21).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 16.5 (q, C-14), 19.3 (q, C-9), 24.7 (t, C-17), 28.5 (t, C-16), 29.3 (d, C-8), 40.2 (t, C-7), 48.2 (t, C-10), 54.5 (t, C-12), 107.6 (d, C-2), 111.0 (d, C-20), 121.2 (d, C-5), 124.3 (s, C-3), 124.6 (s, C-18), 128.3 (d, C-6), 129.0 (d, C-15), 129.7 (s, C-13), 138.9 (d, C-19), 139.6 (d, C-4), 142.7 (d, C-21), 143.3 (d, C-1), 209.2 (s, C-11).  $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$  COSY correlations ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , H/H): H-1/H-2, H-5/H-6, H-6/H-7, H-7/H-8, H-8/H-9, H-8/H-10, H-15/H-16, H-16/H-17, H-20/H-21. EIMS  $m/z$ : 326 ( $\text{M}^+$ ). HREIMS  $m/z$ : 326.1910 ( $\text{M}^+$ , Calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_3$ : 326.1882).

**Reduction of Untenospongins C (1)** Pd-C (10%, 2.0 mg) was added to an ethyl acetate solution (1.5 ml) of untenospongins C (1, 2.3 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred under an H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at room temperature for 2 h. Pd-C was removed by filtration, and evaporation of the solvent afforded 5,6-dihydrountenospongins C (3, 2.2 mg, 96%), a colorless oil,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{21} -6.4^\circ$  ( $c=0.37$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ). IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$ : 1710  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{hexane}}$  nm ( $\epsilon$ ): 211 (11100).  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.87 (3H, d,  $J=6.6$  Hz, H-9), 1.58 (3H, s, H-14), 2.02–2.04 and 2.12–2.50 (2H and 1H, respectively, m, H-5, H-6, H-7, H-8, H-10, H-16, and H-17), 3.01 (2H, s, H-12), 5.27 (1H, t, H-15), 6.26 (1H, s, H-20), 6.28 (1H, s, H-2), 7.20 (2H, s, H-4 and H-19), 7.34 (2H, s, H-1 and H-21). EIMS  $m/z$ : 328 ( $\text{M}^+$ ). HREIMS  $m/z$ : 328.2023 ( $\text{M}^+$ , Calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_3$ : 328.2039).

**(S)-MTPA Ester (4) of Untenospongins B** (S)-MTPA chloride (25.0 mg, 99  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) was added to a solution of untenospongins B (2, 11.6 mg, 36  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in anhydrous pyridine (1 ml), and the solution was allowed to stand at room temperature for 15 h. 3-[(Dimethylamino)propyl]amine (16.5 mg, 161  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) was added and after 10 min the solvent was evaporated off. The residue was subjected to preparative TLC [hexane-EtOAc (10:1)] to give the (S)-MTPA ester (4, 14.2 mg) of untenospongins B.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.57 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-14), 1.79 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-9), 2.16 (2H, dt,  $J=7.8$ , 6.8 Hz,

H<sub>2</sub>-16), 2.36 (2H, d,  $J=7.8$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-12), 2.40 (2H, t,  $J=7.8$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-17), 2.84 (2H, d,  $J=6.8$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-7), 3.51 (3H, s, MeO), 5.16 (1H, t,  $J=6.8$  Hz, H-15), 5.24 (1H, d,  $J=9.3$  Hz, H-10), 5.84 (1H, dt,  $J=15.6$ , 6.8 Hz, H-6), 5.88 (1H, dd,  $J=9.3$ , 7.8 Hz, H-11), 6.23 (1H, s, H-20), 6.24 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz, H-5), 6.47 (1H, s, H-2), 7.16 (1H, s, H-19), 7.33–7.51 (8H, m, H-1, H-4, H-21 and Ph). EIMS  $m/z$ : 542 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

**(R)-MTPA Ester (5) of Untenospongins B** (R)-MTPA chloride (37.4 mg, 148  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) was added to a solution of untenospongins B (2, 11.0 mg, 34  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in anhydrous pyridine (1 ml), and the solution was allowed to stand at room temperature for 15 h. 3-[(Dimethylamino)propyl]amine (26.3 mg, 258  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) was added, and after 10 min, the solvent was evaporated off. The residue was subjected to preparative TLC [hexane-EtOAc (10:1)] to afford the (R)-MTPA ester (5, 14.2 mg, 78%) of untenospongins B.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.64 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-14), 1.78 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-9), 2.22 (2H, dt,  $J=8.5$ , 6.6 Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-16), 2.40 (2H, d,  $J=7.3$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-12), 2.46 (2H, t,  $J=8.5$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-17), 2.80 (2H, d,  $J=6.8$  Hz, H<sub>2</sub>-7), 3.52 (3H, s, MeO), 5.10 (1H, d,  $J=9.3$  Hz, H-10), 5.25 (1H, br t,  $J=6.6$  Hz, H-15), 5.80 (1H, dt,  $J=15.6$ , 6.8 Hz, H-6), 5.85 (1H, dd,  $J=9.3$ , 7.3 Hz, H-11), 6.22 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz, H-5), 6.24 (1H, s, H-20), 6.46 (1H, s, H-2), 7.18 (1H, s, H-19), 7.33–7.48 (8H, m, H-1, H-4, H-21 and Ph). EIMS  $m/z$ : 542 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

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